

ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1971

Contents

Staff	2
Introduction	3
Description	5
Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	
General Statistics	6
Population Changes	8
Births	10
Deaths	12
Vital Statistics	16
Causes of Death	18
Section B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area	20
Section C. Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases	
Infectious Diseases	21
Tuberculosis	23
Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	25
Section E. Housing	31
Section F. Inspection and Supervision of Food	32
Factories Act	34

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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss the most important physical disease affecting the developed nations.

Overweight

McMullen and Hopkins found that 18.0% and 17.4% respectively of patients visiting them in general practice were overweight according to subjective impression, that is the normal curves and angles of the figure had gone and it was distorted. Pincherle and Wright found that among the first 2000 people visiting their clinic at the Institute of Directors for a check-up, 19% were between 10 and 20% overweight and 9% more than 20% overweight. In Ross on Wye out of a group of 69 boys and 72 girls at the Grammar School, 9 boys and 4 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 13.0% of boys and 5.6% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above standard weights given by the Institute of Child Health. Out of groups of 173 boys and 180 girls at the Secondary Modern School, 9 boys and 15 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 5.2% of boys and 8.3% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. One boy was 150% and one girl 100% above the standard weights. Out of a group of 29 children at a local primary school, 5 who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 17.2% of the group, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. These findings are particularly distressing as according to Brooke four out of five overweight children are likely to become overweight adults.

Overweight is not a funny matter. Figures from the Society of Actuaries of America indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 10%, 20% and 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality is 13%, 25% and 42% respectively above average in men, and 9%, 21%, and 30% respectively above average in women. Figures from the same source indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality from heart disease, other than coronary disease, and from circulatory disease, is 43% higher in men and 51% higher in women, from coronary disease 34% higher in both sexes, from stroke 53% higher in men and 28% higher in women, from cancer 16% higher in men and 13% higher in women, from diabetes 133% higher in men and 83% higher in women, from pneumonia and influenza 32% higher in men and 27% higher in women, and from diseases of the digestive system 68% higher in men and 39% higher in women.

A 12 year study of 5000 men and women by Kannel and others indicated that the weight before the onset of angina pectoris or of sudden death from angina pectoris was strongly related to the risk of these, and it was suggested that the relationship of overweight to increased incidence of coronary disease was due to increased cardiac workload and raised blood pressure resulting from excess weight, increased coronary atherosclerosis resulting from high food intake and consequent high levels of fats in the circulation, and deficient development of collateral coronary circulation in coronary patients resulting from decrease in physical activity due to overweight.

Huenemann has shown that rates of coronary disease, high blood pressure, cardiovascular renal disease, and diabetes, are all higher among those who were markedly overweight in childhood, and Emerson that women who are overweight when they become pregnant are more likely to develop toxæmia of pregnancy, high blood pressure, and a number of other complications. Overweight people have an unusually high incidence of gallstones.

Overweight predisposes also to mechanical complications, to the effect on joints and ligaments of carrying too much weight, such as backache, arthritis of the knees and hips, and flat foot. Excess fat round the trunk is an obstruction to free breathing, and chronic bronchitis is a common association. Abdominal surgery is more difficult, ventral hernia is a further complication, varicose veins are more common, and overweight people are slower in their movements and prone to accidents.

The great majority of overweight people are overweight because their intake of food is in excess of physiological requirements, in other words because they eat too much, and it might as well be pointed out here that alcohol, while deficient in proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals, is not deficient in calories. Anybody who is overweight is eating too much, or drinking too much, or both. Some people have the capacity to burn off excess food, converting it into heat, and are able to eat to excess without putting on weight, but in the majority of people excess food is converted into fat and stored in the body. The simple proposition that overweight is due to overeating cannot be repeated too often. However little a person is eating, if he is overweight, he is eating too much. The fact that the man next door, who eats twice as much, is not overweight, has no relevance. It is what he himself eats that matters.

It is particularly distressing that the majority of babies are overweight, and that this majority is steadily increasing. Weight gain seems to be the mother's favourite measure of her baby's progress, possibly just because it is the easiest to measure, but there is also the visual evidence which it provides of her capacity as a mother, and perhaps even now there is the memory of consumption and phthisis. The majority of babies are bottle fed, and this majority also is increasing, and the supply of baby food, unlike the supply of breast milk, is unlimited, and leads to overfeeding, as does the indigestion caused by bottle feeding, which is mistaken for hunger. Increasingly children are overfed almost from the beginning, with possible permanent cellular changes in adipose tissue composition which may explain the poor prognosis of childhood obesity, and also possible changes in the appetite control mechanism in the brain.

If the cause of overweight is simple, its treatment also is simple, in theory at any rate. First the weight has to be reduced to within normal limits, by the use of a diet which provides less calories than the individual requires, and then it has to be maintained within these limits by the use of a regime which provides no more calories than the individual requires. The individual must accept that it is desirable that he should lose weight, so that he will be willing to follow the diet, and he must accept also that if he does not thereafter follow a regime which will provide him with no more calories than he requires he will inevitably put on weight again. The difficulty that people experience in losing weight, and in maintaining their weight within normal limits once it has reached them, is because they are not prepared to exercise the self-control required.

A diet containing unrestricted amounts of protein and fat, but no carbohydrate, is not difficult to follow, as all the body's nutritional requirements are contained in the protein and fat, and even in the absence of carbohydrate, or possibly particularly in the absence of carbohydrate, no instinctive demands are made by the body, the amount of protein and fat consumed is self-limiting, and there are no uncontrollable desires for food by the individual. But he must be perfectly clear that he is never eating more than is strictly necessary to control his hunger. In general small frequent meals are less likely to lead to uncontrollable hunger than larger meals at wider intervals. A diet of this nature, rigidly followed, having obtained its objective, can then be gradually modified to become the basis of a maintenance regime. Exercise essential for health, reduces weight very little. It stimulates appetite, and in any case the body is an efficient machine needing little fuel.

The problem of overweight babies and children is in some ways more difficult. The baby which the mother seems to want, and which is praised by her relatives and friends, and by too many members of the nursing profession who should know better, is the baby which by any scientific assessment is overweight and heading straight for the disasters already enumerated, even if these are still some way off. It is the climate of opinion that has to be changed. To a lesser extent this is true of the older child, or at any rate the mother is not prepared to admit that her child is less than perfect, and so not prepared to do anything about it.

Overweight is the most important physical disease affecting this country and the other developed nations, and it is not receiving the attention it warrants.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Ross and Whitchurch Rural District

The Lowlands

These are undulating, with a general elevation of some 200 to 400 feet. They are traversed from north to south by the wide sweeping meanders of the Wye, and are set within a more or less continuous frame of hills. The rocks which form the floor of the basin are for the most part coarse textured sandstones and grits with occasional beds of marl. They are largely drift free and weather down into sandy light to medium loams. It is to these soils that the agricultural individuality of the region is due.

The Wye Valley

The Wye is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and it is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

The Western Hills

These have a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. They represent the upturned western edge of the sandstone covering of South Herefordshire.

The Forest of Dean Fringe

This also has a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. It consists of ragged erosion fretted patches of younger rocks resting almost horizontally on the underlying beds.

The Woolhope Dome

This also has a generally subdued relief. It represents an upfold of older rocks protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which it is composed consist of alternating beds of limestone and shale which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross RD</u> 1970	<u>Ross RD</u> 1971	<u>E & W</u> 1971
Area in acres	72,362	72,362	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,460	11.380	48815000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	4,135	4,171	
Rateable Value	£276,543	£278,540	
Live births			
Number	152	142	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	13.3	12.5	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.6	7.7	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	2	0	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	13.0	0.0	12.5
Total live and still births	154	142	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	4	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	6.6	28.2	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	6.8	30.5	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	0.0	28.2	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0.0	28.2	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	13.0	28.2	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	137	146	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	12.0	12.8	11.6

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1970	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1971	<u>E & W</u> 1971
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,380	36,290	48,815,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,719	12,853	
Rateable Value	£1,058,567	£1,066,102	
Live births			
Number	483	509	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	12.9	14.0	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.6	6.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	7	4	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.3	7.8	12.5
Total live and still births	490	513	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	10	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	8.3	19.6	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	8.8	18.9	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	30.3	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.2	11.8	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	4.1	9.8	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	18.4	17.5	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	1	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	2.04	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	442	458	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	11.8	12.6	11.6

Ross R.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	11850							
1950	11830	20		178	153	25	45	
1951	11660	170		193	166	27	197	
1952	11730		70	209	134	75	5	
1953	11790		60	169	124	45		15
1954	11890		100	168	126	42		58
1955	11850	40		172	128	44	84	
1956	11820	30		176	137	39	69	
1957	11790	30		188	128	60	90	
1958	11800		10	205	131	74	64	
1959	11820		20	174	121	53	33	
1960	11810	10		186	144	42	52	
1961	11360	450		178	147	31	481	
1962	11440		80	171	142	29		51
1963	11470		30	187	118	69	39	
1964	11640		170	169	119	50		120
1965	11750		110	148	117	31		79
1966	11720	30		179	130	49	79	
1967	11790		70	163	132	31		39
1968	11540	250		141	144	- 3	247	
1969	11540			165	149	16	16	
1970	11460	80		152	137	15	95	
1971	11380	80		142	146	- 4	76	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	<u>Decrease</u>						<u>Increase</u>			
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	30	3.0	1832	183.2	1348	134.8	484	48.4	514	51.4
1960-69	280	28.0	1687	168.7	1342	134.2	345	34.5	625	62.5
1950-69	310	15.5	3519	176.0	2690	134.5	829	41.5	1139	57.0
1970		80		152		137		15		95
1971		80		142		146	- 4			76

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 30 from 11,850 to 11,820, as a result of an excess of 484 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 514. During the period 1960-69 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 280, from 11,820 to 11,540, as a result of an excess of 345 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 625. During the period 1950-69 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 310, from 11,850 to 11,540, as a result of an excess of 829 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,139. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every year except one, but in spite of this the population has fallen in nine out of the twenty as a result of a net emigration in fourteen out of the twenty. This is a disastrous rate of emigration. It is not births which are lacking. Births are more than adequate to maintain the population and an increase in the number of births will only result in an increase in the volume of emigration. The fault is the inability of the District to retain its population, and as can be seen from the figures, taking the two ten year periods with one another, the volume of emigration is increasing.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	
1971	36290	1090		509	458	51	1141	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221
1971		1090		509		458		51		1141

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ross R.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	70	61	131
Illegitimate	5	6	11
Total	75	67	142

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	257	219	476
Illegitimate	16	17	33
Total	273	236	509

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	6	4	10

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate			
Total	2	3	5

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	A g e s																	
				1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	2	1															1		1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	5	1															1		4	1	
Malignant neoplasm intestine	2																1		1		
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	5											1				2	1		1		
Malignant neoplasm breast	1																		1		
Malignant neoplasm uterus	1															1					
Malignant neoplasm prostate	1																		1		
Leukaemia	1	1									1	1									
Other malignant neoplasms	7	3														2	1	3	1	2	1
Anaemias	1																			1	
Other diseases of nervous system	2	1															1			1	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	1											1					1	1	1	
Hypertensive disease	5	2																			
Ischaemic heart disease	15	8														2		2		1	2
Other forms of heart disease	4	7														3	2	7	1	4	5
Cerebrovascular disease	9	15																		4	6
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	2														2	1	2	3	5	11
Pneumonia	3	2																		6	2
																2				1	1

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks and under 1 Year		A g e		i n		Y e a r s		75 and over	
		M	F	M	F	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
											M		F
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2			1									
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	4	1								1		2	
Malignant neoplasm stomach	8	3								3	2	5	
Malignant neoplasm intestine	5	3						1		1	1	2	
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	13	4						1		3	2	3	
Malignant neoplasm breast	3									1	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm uterus	3							1		1	1		
Malignant neoplasm prostate	6											5	
Leukaemia	1	1						1					
Other malignant neoplasms	10	10								1	3	4	
Diabetes mellitus	2	4								1	2	1	
Anaemias	1	1										1	
Mental disorders	1	1										1	
Other diseases of nervous system	4	2							1	1	1	1	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	4									2	2	
Hypertensive disease	8	6									4	1	
Ischaemic heart disease	61	28						1	3	10	27	20	
Other forms of heart disease	12	27								1	2	11	

Ross R.D.Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	178	15.0	15.9	7	37.8	22.6	6	33.7	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	153	12.9	11.6
1951	193	16.6	15.5	3	15.3	23.0	8	41.5	29.7	1	5.10	0.75	166	14.2	12.5
1952	209	17.8	15.3	6	27.9	22.7	5	23.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	134	11.4	11.3
1953	169	14.3	15.5	4	23.1	22.4	2	11.8	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	124	10.5	11.4
1954	168	14.1	15.2	7	40.0	23.5	6	35.7	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	126	10.6	11.3
1955	172	14.5	15.0	7	39.1	23.2	2	11.6	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	128	10.8	11.7
1956	176	14.9	15.7	8	43.5	22.9	5	28.4	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	137	11.6	11.7
1957	188	15.9	16.1	3	15.7	22.5	1	5.3	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	128	10.9	11.5
1958	205	17.4	16.4	4	19.1	21.5	4	19.5	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	131	11.1	11.7
1959	174	14.7	16.5	2	11.4	20.8	5	28.7	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	121	10.2	11.6
1960	186	15.7	17.2	7	36.3	19.8	1	5.4	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	144	12.2	11.5
1961	178	15.7	17.6	5	27.3	19.0	6	33.7	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	147	12.9	11.9
1962	171	14.9	18.0	1	5.8	18.1	4	23.4	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	142	12.4	11.9
1963	187	16.3	18.2	3	15.8	17.2	7	37.4	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	118	10.3	12.2
1964	169	14.5	18.5	2	11.7	16.3	1	5.9	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	119	10.2	11.3
1965	148	12.6	18.1	2	13.3	15.8	3	20.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	117	10.0	11.5
1966	179	15.3	17.7	3	16.5	15.3	4	22.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	130	11.1	11.7
1967	163	13.8	17.2	4	24.0	14.8	1	6.1	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	132	11.2	11.2
1968	141	12.2	16.9	7	47.3	14.3	3	21.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	144	12.5	11.9
1969	165	14.3	16.3	2	12.0	13.2	2	12.1	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	149	12.9	11.9
1970	152	13.3	16.0	2	13.0	13.0	1	6.6	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	137	12.0	11.7
1971	142	12.5	16.0	0	0.0	12.5	4	28.2	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	146	12.8	11.6

This table may be summarised as follows:--

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Ross	R.D.	E&W	Ross	R.D.	E&W	Ross	R.D.	E&W	Ross	R.D.	E&W	Ross	R.D.	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	1832	15.5	15.7	51	27.3	22.5	44	24.0	25.6	1	0.51	0.60	1348	11.4	11.6
1960-69	1687	14.5	17.6	36	21.0	16.4	32	18.8	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	1342	11.6	11.7
1950-69	3519	15.0	16.6	87	24.1	19.4	76	21.4	22.7	1	0.26	0.44	2690	11.5	11.7
1970	152	13.3	16.0	2	13.0	13.0	1	6.6	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	137	12.0	11.7
1971	142	12.5	16.0	0	0.0	12.5	4	28.2	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	146	12.8	11.6

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average birth rate was lower than that for England and Wales. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1971 being 1.18.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period 1950 - 69 produced an average rate corresponding to 59.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was lower than that for England and Wales. This is in spite of the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1971 being 0.92, and this death rate is evidence of a health population.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of childbearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1971 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1971 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Ross R.D.Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	3	0.25	0.28	25	2.11	1.67	20	1.69	1.48	9	0.76	1.25	40	3.38	2.21
1951	3	0.26	0.30	23	1.97	1.66	20	1.72	1.56	16	1.37	1.33	37	3.17	2.34
1952	2	0.17	0.32	17	1.45	1.67	18	1.53	1.58	9	0.77	1.40	31	2.64	2.00
1953	0	0.00	0.34	22	1.87	1.65	14	1.19	1.54	13	1.10	1.42	29	2.46	1.93
1954	2	0.17	0.37	17	1.43	1.67	22	1.85	1.63	10	0.84	1.53	27	2.27	1.87
1955	3	0.25	0.39	21	1.77	1.67	25	2.11	1.67	16	1.35	1.61	18	1.52	1.88
1956	3	0.25	0.41	25	2.12	1.67	14	1.18	1.67	13	1.10	1.70	23	1.95	1.82
1957	2	0.17	0.42	21	1.78	1.67	15	1.27	1.64	14	1.19	1.72	29	2.46	1.70
1958	1	0.08	0.44	15	1.27	1.68	23	1.95	1.69	22	1.86	1.86	16	1.36	1.72
1959	3	0.25	0.46	19	1.61	1.68	18	1.52	1.66	15	1.27	1.87	18	1.52	1.58
1960	5	0.42	0.48	21	1.78	1.68	26	2.20	1.67	18	1.52	2.01	22	1.86	1.55
1961	7	0.62	0.49	25	2.20	1.67	17	1.50	1.67	19	1.67	2.07	20	1.76	1.57
1962	8	0.70	0.51	12	1.05	1.67	22	1.92	1.68	19	1.66	2.19	23	2.01	1.50
1963	3	0.26	0.52	17	1.48	1.66	20	1.74	1.71	20	1.74	2.29	12	1.05	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	20	1.72	1.56	25	2.15	2.24	15	1.29	1.25
1965	1	0.09	0.55	21	1.79	1.67	17	1.45	1.64	24	2.04	2.38	13	1.11	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	22	1.88	1.69	18	1.54	1.64	26	2.22	2.39	26	2.22	1.23
1967	5	0.42	0.58	24	2.04	1.70	20	1.70	1.59	34	2.88	2.67	14	1.19	0.82
1968	6	0.52	0.59	23	1.99	1.72	19	1.65	1.65	26	2.25	2.85	15	1.30	0.82
1969	4	0.35	0.61	24	2.08	1.74	25	2.17	1.63	31	2.69	2.86	15	1.30	0.78
1970	9	0.79	0.62	20	1.75	1.74	22	1.92	1.62	33	2.88	2.84	17	1.48	0.75
1971	5	0.44	0.63	26	2.28	1.76	24	2.11	1.64	23	2.02	2.93	14	1.23	0.73

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	Ross	RD	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	22	0.19	0.37	205	1.74	1.67	189	1.60	1.61	137	1.16	1.57	268	2.27	1.91
60-69	47	0.41	0.54	204	1.76	1.69	204	1.76	1.64	242	2.08	2.40	175	1.51	1.22
50-69	69	0.30	0.46	409	1.75	1.68	393	1.68	1.63	379	1.62	1.98	443	1.89	1.56
1970	9	0.79	0.62	20	1.75	1.74	22	1.92	1.62	33	2.88	2.84	17	1.48	0.75
1971	5	0.44	0.63	26	2.28	1.76	24	2.11	1.64	23	2.02	2.93	14	1.23	0.73

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, with death rates from cancer sub-divided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast with death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67		73	1.91	1.48		39	1.02	1.25		104	2.72	2.21	
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66		62	1.63	1.56		51	1.34	1.33		84	2.21	2.34	
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67		55	1.46	1.58		38	1.01	1.40		100	2.65	2.00	
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65		56	1.48	1.54		53	1.40	1.42		106	2.80	1.93	
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67		65	1.71	1.63		48	1.26	1.53		87	2.29	1.87	
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67		74	1.95	1.67		52	1.37	1.61		76	2.00	1.88	
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67		68	1.80	1.67		35	0.93	1.70		89	2.35	1.82	
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67		56	1.48	1.64		49	1.30	1.72		92	2.44	1.70	
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68		71	1.88	1.69		63	1.67	1.86		71	1.88	1.72	
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68		65	1.72	1.66		49	1.30	1.87		67	1.77	1.58	
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68		75	1.98	1.67		60	1.59	2.01		65	1.72	1.55	
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67		68	1.87	1.67		57	1.57	2.07		78	2.15	1.57	
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67		62	1.69	1.68		62	1.69	2.19		60	1.64	1.50	
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66		69	1.88	1.71		61	1.67	2.29		65	1.78	1.47	
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67		65	1.76	1.56		79	2.13	2.24		55	1.49	1.25	
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67		64	1.72	1.64		78	2.09	2.38		49	1.31	1.23	
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69		74	1.98	1.64		82	2.19	2.39		65	1.74	1.23	
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70		68	1.81	1.59		90	2.39	2.67		44	1.17	0.82	
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72		70	1.86	1.65		76	2.02	2.85		42	1.12	0.82	
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74		69	1.85	1.62		86	2.30	2.84		55	1.47	0.75	
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76		81	2.23	1.64		89	2.45	2.93		46	1.27	0.73	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74		69	1.85	1.62		86	2.30	2.84		55	1.47	0.75	
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76		81	2.23	1.64		89	2.45	2.93		46	1.27	0.73	

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast with death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNatioanl Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 2012

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

Section 21	Health Centres
Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young
Section 23	Midwifery
Section 24	Health Visiting
Section 25	Home Nursing
Section 26	Vaccination and Immunisation
Section 27	Ambulance Services
Section 28	Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4281

Part IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical, and
Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

Section 33	General Medical Services
Section 38	Pharmaceutical Services
Section 40	General Dental Services
Section 41	Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Telephone 5606

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	584
Faeces	110
Milk	96
Food	3
	<hr/>
	793
	<hr/>

Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesRoss R.D.Infectious Diseases

Measles (excluding rubella)		Whooping Cough	
M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	4	1	
1-	12	5	
2-	10	8	
3-	11	5	
4-	16	11	
5-	52	51	
10-	1	9	
15-	-	3	
25 and over	1	1	
Age unknown	-	-	
Total	107	94	
		Under 3 months	-
		3-	-
		6-	-
		9-	-
		1- year	-
		2-	2
		5-	3
		10-	1
		15-	-
		20-	-
		25-	-
		35-	-
		45-	-
		55-	-
		65-	-
		75 and over	-
		Age unknown	-
		Total	5
			6
Food Poisoning		Infective Jaundice	
M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1	
5-	2	1	
15-	-	-	
45-	-	-	
65 and over	-	-	
Age unknown	-	-	
Total	2	2	
		Under 1 year	-
		1-	-
		2-	-
		5-	1
		10-	-
		15-	-
		20-	-
		25-	-
		35-	-
		45-	-
		55-	-
		65-	1
		75 and over	-
		Age unknown	-
		Total	1
			-
Tuberculosis Respiratory			
M	F		
Under 1 year	-		
1-	-		
2-	-		
5-	-		
10-	-		
15-	-		
20-	-		
25-	-		
35-	-		
45-	-		
55-	-		
65-	1		
75 and over	-		
Age unknown	-		
Total	1		
	-		

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth HerefordshireInfectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	8	4	-	-	Under 5 years	3	1
1-	21	18	-	-	5-	2	2
2-	16	18	-	-	15-	1	1
3-	22	15	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	23	24	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	99	80	-	2	Age unknown	-	-
10-	6	15	-	-	Total	6	4
15-	1	5	-	-			
25 and over	2	1	-	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-			
Total	198	180		2			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice			Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-		-	-
3-	1	2	1-	-	-		-	-
6-	-	1	2-	-	-		-	-
9-	1	1	5-	1	-		-	-
1- year	5	-	10-	-	-		-	-
2-	6	7	15-	-	1		-	-
5-	8	8	20-	2	1		-	-
10-	-	1	25-	-	-		1	-
15-	-	-	35-	-	-		-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	-		-	-
25-	1	1	55-	-	-		-	-
35-	-	2	65-	-	-		1	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-		-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-		-	-
65-	-	-	Total	3	2		2	-
75 and over	-	-						
Age unknown	-	-						
Total	22	23						

Ross R.D.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	male			male			male			male		
1950	6		6	2	1	3	9	4		4		4
1951	8	6	14	2	2	4	18		1	1		1
1952	2	5	7		1	1	8	1		1		1
1953	2	2	4				4	1		1		1
1954	4	4	8	1	2	3	11	2		2		2
1955	5	2	7	1		1	8	1	2	3		3
1956	8	2	10		1	1	11		1	1		1
1957	5	2	7	1		1	8	2		2		2
1958	3	4	7	1	1	2	9	1		1		1
1959	2	1	3				3	1		1		1
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3					
1961	1	1	2				2	1		1		1
1962				1		1	1	1		1		1
1963												
1964	1		1	1		1	2	1		1		1
1965	3		3		1	1	4			1	1	1
1966		1	1				1					
1967		1	1				1					
1968	1		1									
1969		1	1				1					
1970												
1971	1		1				1					

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	male			male			male			male		
50-59	4.5	2.8	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	8.9	1.3	0.4	1.7		1.7
60-69	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.4
50-69	2.6	1.7	4.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
1970												
1971	1		1				1					

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59 except Male and Female Non-Pulmonary deaths.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary deaths than Male Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2
1971	2		2				2							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>					<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male		Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total			
	male			male					male			male				
50-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9		
60-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1		
50-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5		
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2		
1971	2		2				2									

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary notifications than Male Pulmonary notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary deaths than Male Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary notifications and Pulmonary deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area was satisfactory in quality and quantity during the middle part of the year. At the beginning and end of the year the underground water level was very low, and in order to maintain the supply it was necessary to undertake emergency pumping from the Castle Brook, the water being passed through carbon filters and fed into the aeration tank to be mixed with the water obtained from the boreholes. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements. The chlorine dose was increased.

During the year 204 samples were taken from the Castlebrook supply of which 202 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory as follows:

		Probable numbers <u>Coliform group</u>	per 100 ml Escherichia <u>coli</u>
3rd March	Caven, Kings Caple	17	8
14th July	Caven, Kings Caple	11	11

In April the Council received a letter from the Herefordshire Water Board in which it was stated that the Board had agreed to accept estimate for the necessary work to be carried out to extend the water main from Bailey Lane End to Gold Mine, Hope Mansell. Accordingly no further samples were taken from the Gold Mine Supply. However it has recently come to light that the proposed extension has not so far been carried out.

Where unsatisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained on the samples taken in the district these have been investigated and action taken on the findings. This has usually entailed a visit to the property to check the conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of dead end mains, followed by resampling.

Three samples were taken for chemical analysis from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board in view of the use of the Castle Brook for supply purposes as already mentioned with the likely consequent raised nitrate nitrogen from run-off of chemical fertilisers from fields. The levels of nitrate nitrogen found were as follows:-

12th Jan.	7.7 parts per million
8th Nov.	6.2 parts per million
30th Nov.	4.5 parts per million

These levels are within the limit recommended by the World Health Organisation for a public water supply but in view of the importance of the matter this investigation will be continued.

There was no evidence of the presence of toxic metals in the samples submitted for chemical analysis.

34 samples were taken from private water supplies of which 19 proved unsatisfactory. In all instances where unsatisfactory results occurred appropriate advice was given with a view to remedial action being undertaken.

One sample was taken from a shallow well serving a hotel. This proved chemically satisfactory and the level of nitrate nitrogen was within the limit recommended by the World Health Organisation for a public water supply.

2887 houses (7900 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work was completed during the year on the sewer extension at Bridstow to serve the Greengates area and the unsatisfactory sewage disposal works serving the Greengates Council houses was closed.

Work progressed well in the provision of sewerage at Brampton Abbots and Greytree and on the extension of the existing sewer at Hildersley. This sewer will be connected to the Urban District Council's sewage disposal works when they are enlarged and the unsatisfactory sewage disposal works at Hildersley will be closed.

A tender for the provision of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Whitchurch, Goodrich, and Llangrove was accepted by the Council during the year and work will commence on the project in 1972.

The Council also approved in principle Schemes to include Walford, Weston under Penyard, and Lea, and at the end of the year the Consulting Engineers were engaged in preliminary surveys of Gorsley and St. Weonards.

Rivers and Streams

Routine samples of effluent are taken by the Public Health Department and by the Wye River Authority from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works where these discharge into watercourses. It is difficult to summarise the results because of the complicated nature of the reports but an attempt at an objective summary has been made by dividing these into five categories, a middle category, two extreme categories, and two categories intermediate between the middle category and the two extreme categories. The summary is given below, together with corresponding summaries for the two previous years, also drawn up as objectively as possible and utilising the same five categories:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Satisfactory	6	17	18
Slightly unsatisfactory	4	6	3
Unsatisfactory	35	23	21
Very unsatisfactory	11	4	7
Grossly unsatisfactory	7	4	3
	<u>63</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>

It will be seen that the welcome decrease in the category very unsatisfactory and the welcome increase in the category satisfactory which followed the measures instituted by the Council following the report on the 1969 results, have been maintained but the figures are not yet satisfactory. No doubt the amount of pollution of the Wye occasioned by the Council's sewage disposal works is small as compared with the eutrophication occasioned by Hereford City's sewage disposal works and by run-off from chemical fertilisers from fields, but it is the cumulative effect of all the sources of pollution and eutrophication that is important, and there is no doubt that the amount of water crowfoot in the Wye, fertilised by the pollution and eutrophication of the river from all these sources, is steadily increasing.

Where there appears to be pollution of a water course from a privately owned drainage system the facts are investigated and reported to the Wye River Authority. If the pollution constitutes a nuisance action is also taken by the Council.

Closet Accommodation

55 pail closets or privies were converted, 52 with the assistance of Grants, and three without grant aid.

Public Cleansing

It is estimated that approximately 90% of the properties in the District receive a weekly kerbside collection, the remainder being inaccessible.

During the year a further new Continuous Loading Refuse Vehicle was purchased and there are now two such vehicles being used for refuse collection. During the year a new tractor loader was also purchased for tip maintenance and has secured a vast improvement in the standard of the tips, and controlled tipping is now practised.

The Council have agreed in principle to the inauguration of a cesspool emptying service for the District and it is hoped that this service may come into operation in 1972.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	12	Licensed Premises	55
Animal Boarding Establishments	3	Nuisances	223
Animals	16	Offensive Smells	95
Bakehouses	7	Offices Shops and Railway	
Camping Sites	5	Premises	50
Caravans	44	Overcrowding	2
Civic Amenities Act	37	Petroleum Stores	64
Dairies	13	Poultry	4
Dangerous Buildings	8	Public Lavatories	18
Drainage	108	Refuse	182
Drain Tests	1	Refuse Tips	237
Filthy & Verminous Premises	1	Rodent Control	6
Exhumations	1	Salmonellosis	13
Factories with mechanical power	19	Scrap Metal Dealers	3
Fire Escapes	7	Sewage Disposal Plants	11
Food Hygiene Regulations	192	Sewage Disposal Plants	
Food Premises	184	Effluent Sampling	36
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	95	Stalls	2
Housing	121	Swimming Baths and Pools	13
Ice Cream	1	Unsound Food	15
Ice Cream Registered Premises	19	Water Courses	1
Infectious Disease	29	Water Supplies	293
Infestations	48		
		Total	<u>2294</u>

Shops and OfficesThe Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963Table A

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices		6	6
Retail Shops	2	12	14
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	4	12	12
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Total	6	30	32

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises	44
--	----

Table C

Analysis by Workplace of persons employed in registered premises at the end of the year

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
(1)	(2)
Offices	20
Retail Shops	44
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	87
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots.	-
Total	151
Total Males	45
Total Females	106

No accidents were reported during the year and there were no applications for exemptions.

Informal action is securing compliance with the Act and there were no prosecutions.

Camping Sites

28 sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

A licence for one site has been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summerseason was 400.

Caravan Sites

Licences for 11 sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Smoke Abatement

Complaints were received regarding nuisance from smoke and smell caused by the burning of poultry carcasses at two intensive poultry units in the district.

Formal action by the Council against the firm responsible was necessary and new incinerators with secondary burners were installed at the units concerned.

Nuisance from Smell and Dust

Complaints were received regarding nuisance from smell and dust emanating from three intensive poultry units in the district.

Generally the nuisance was of short duration but it was necessary for the Council to issue a strong warning to the firm responsible.

There is a serious problem in the district from nuisance of this nature caused by intensive poultry and egg production units. When planning permission was initially given for these units it was not appreciated how severe would be the nuisance caused, and in many cases they were situated far too near dwelling houses. It is hoped that planning permission for poultry and egg production units situated anywhere within 200 metres of dwelling houses will be refused in the future. It is a matter for astonishment that even where severe nuisance exists, and is known to exist, the owners and operators have had no hesitation in applying for planning permission to build more units on the sites in question.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

Legal proceedings were instituted against a person found to have dumped refuse in an old quarry at Gatsford, Brampton Abbots.

The Magistrates fined him £3 but made no award as to costs.

The smallness of the fine and the failure to make an award as to costs were a severe disappointment to the Council and to its officers. No incentive was given to the Council to take similar proceedings in the future, and no deterrent was given to those who might consider committing such an offence.

Public Swimming Baths

The swimming pool at Glewstone Court Country Club, Marstow, has a capacity of 36,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is daily by hand as necessary. During the year five samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. The first sample taken was unsatisfactory (5/0) and remedial action was immediately taken. All subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

The swimming pool at Old Court Country Club, Whitchurch has a capacity of 26,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is automatic, supplemented by hand chlorination as necessary. During the year three samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

The swimming bath at Garway School has a capacity of 12,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. All water is run off and the bath cleaned and refilled two or three times during the Season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by drip feed and hand as necessary. During the year two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, both of which proved satisfactory.

The swimming bath at St. Weonards School has a capacity of 8,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. The water is not changed during the Season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by hand as necessary. During the year two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, both of which proved satisfactory.

All swimming baths in the District are of the open air type.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

(a) by private enterprise	...	28
(b) by the Local Authority	...	10

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

(a) by private enterprise	...	57
(b) by the Local Authority	...	6

Housing Act 1957 - Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	2
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	14
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)		Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	Nil
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES	Not in or	As a result of	No. of houses	...	1
DEMOL-	adjoining	formal or informal	No. of separate		
ISHED	Clearance	procedure under	dwellings contained		
during	Areas	Section 16 or	therein	...	1
the year		Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957			

Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Reported as closed up to 31.12.	...	Nil
	Reported as closed since 31.12.	...	1

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

during the year	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	No. of houses	...	9
in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings		No. of separate dwellings contained therein	...	9

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	by owner	...	68
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Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Agricultural Premises	6
Bakers	2
Butchers	2
Food Manufacturers	4
Guest Houses	22
Holiday Centres	2
Hotels	20
Licensed Premises	32
Poultry Production Units	1
Restaurants and Cafes	11
Schools	16
Shops and Kiosks	46
Village Halls	11
	<hr/>
Total	175
	<hr/>

The number of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Food Preserving Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Purveyors	53
	<hr/>
	55
	<hr/>
Dairies	12

The number of inspections of registered food premises

34 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

19 of these were to registered Ice Cream purveyors and the remaining 15 were routine visits to registered dairies and food preserving manufacturers. No serious contraventions were found on any of these visits.

No samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year due to staff shortages at the Public Health Laboratory.

Bacteriological sampling of school milk supplies in the District is carried out on behalf of the Herefordshire County Council and 32 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, all of which proved satisfactory. No samples were submitted during the summer term due to staff shortages at the Laboratory

The method of disposal of condemned food

The amount of food surrendered and condemned is normally small. It is treated with dye and taken to one of the Council's refuse tips and buried under supervision at a sufficient depth to prevent it being found by animals.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

As a result of the breaking down of two deep freezes 2 cwts 1 lb. of assorted food were condemned as unfit for human consumption. In addition 30 lbs. of canned ham were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959-63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of Food Premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19

	Number of Premises	Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Regulation 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Butchers	2	2	2	2
Food Manufacturers	4	4	4	4
Guest Houses	22	22	22	22
Holiday Centres	2	1	2	2
Hotels	20	20	20	20
Licensed Premises	32	-	32	-
Poultry Production Units	1	1	-	-
Restaurants and Cafes	11	11	11	11
Schools	16	13	16	15
Shops and Kiosks	46	46	30	30
Village Halls	11	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	169	122	141	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

192 visits were made under the provision of these Regulations during the year.

Informal action secured remedial works, which involved mainly repairs, cleaning, and redecoration, but in one instance a new kitchen, being carried out at 28 premises. In another instance a hotel kitchen was completely modernised after action by the Council. At four other premises works were in progress. One licensed premises which did not comply with the Regulations was closed at the beginning of the year.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

There is no Slaughterhouse in the District.

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars of the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	16	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	3	1	-
Total	37	19	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	-	-

